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EXAMINER

CHOI, MICHELE C

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/671,966	Applicant(s) SCHNEIDER ET AL.	
	Examiner MICHELE C. CHOI	Art Unit 2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,8-12 and 19-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,8-12 and 19-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 6, 2008 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's communication filed February 6, 2008. The Applicant's remarks and amendments to the claims and/or the specification were considered with the results that follow. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, and 8-11 have been amended. Claims 2, 7, and 13-18 have been cancelled. Claim 5 has been previously cancelled. Claim 12 has been previously presented. Claims 19-32 have been newly added. As a result, claims 1, 3-4, 6, 8-12, and 19-32 are now pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. The rejections to claims 1-4 and 6-18 under 35 USC § 101 have been withdrawn due to the amendment filed February 6, 2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 3, 23-24, and 31-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3 recites the limitation “the same program property object”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 23 and 31 recite the limitation “the property”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 31 and 32 recite the limitation “the property editor tool”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Regarding **claims 24 and 32**, the phrase “to be edited” renders the claims indefinite because the claims include elements not actually disclosed (those encompassed by “to be edited”), thereby rendering the scope of the claims unascertainable. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 8-12, and 19-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US Patent 6,374,271 B1), and in view of Newman et al. (US Patent 6,154, 600), and in further view of Rutledge (USPA Pub 2004/0054627 A1).

As per **claim 1**, Shimizu discloses, “providing a collection basket tool interface for configuring program properties, the collection basket tool interface comprising a program basket workspace” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “and an auxiliary workspace” as ***[Fig. 8]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the program basket workspace comprises a plurality of program slots” as ***[The hypermedia***

authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13].

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “generating at least one program and one or more program properties associated with the imported media” as ***[the hypermedia authoring system provides a display that permits the author to link each of the slot types of an instantiated document prototype with cards in a card database. Cards may...be created from scratch by the author or imported from external sources and linked with the instantiated document prototype (column 1, lines 60-65); The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13].***

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program is a program object” as ***[The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia***

information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box (column 7, line 36); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13)]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program property is an object” as [*The spacer objects 706-718 (column 7, line 35); related goals outline nodes (column 7, lines 46-48); Fig. 13].* Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program object references at least one program property object” as [*The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13].* Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “creating a program element to represent each generated program, wherein each program element is displayed within separate program slots of the program basket workspace” as [*The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards*

in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box 800 (which may be a card) (column 7, lines 36-37); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); The cutting board 1508 displays the presentation outline. The Bento-boxes 1510 and 1512 are shown on the cutting board 1508 (column 9, lines 39-42); Fig. 13 and Fig. 21]. Finally, Shimizu discloses, “editing the programs and properties based on user input obtained through the collection basket tool interface” as *[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13].*

Shimizu does not explicitly teach, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a

digital document” and “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool”.

However, Newman discloses, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document” as ***[The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes***

510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Finally, Newman discloses, “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool” as **[The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image**

editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

Shimizu and Newman are analogous art because they both teach a method for configuring properties for a digital document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Newman with the teachings of Shimizu because Newman's teachings provide Shimizu's method with a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia **[column 17, lines 60-63]**. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia **[column 16, lines 21-44]**.

Furthermore, Shimizu and Newman both do not explicitly teach, "receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool" and "importing the media selected by the user".

However, Rutledge discloses, "receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool" as **[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID**

and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41]. Finally, Rutledge discloses, "importing the media selected by the user" as [The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced

query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Rutledge with the combined teachings of Shimizu and Newman because Rutledge's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's and Newman's method with sophisticated media search tools to facilitate the media search process ***[(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-2); Fig. 39 - Fig. 41].***

As per **claim 3**, Shimizu discloses, "a first program object and a second program object reference the same program property object" as ***[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); Fig. 13].***

As per **claim 4**, Shimizu discloses, “a first program object and a second program object reference duplicate program property objects” as ***[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); Fig. 13]***.

As per **claim 6**, Shimizu discloses, “exporting the program from the program basket workspace to a stage channel of the digital document” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); the hypermedia authoring system provides a display that permits the author to link each of the slot types of an instantiated document prototype with the cards in a card database. Cards may...be created from scratch by the author or imported from external sources and linked with the instantiated document prototype (column 1, lines 63-65); Bento-box 800 (which may be a card); The cutting board 1508 displays the presentation outline. The Bento-boxes 1510 and 1512 are shown on the cutting board 1508 (column 9, lines 39-42); Fig. 13 and Fig. 21]***.

As per **claim 8**, Shimizu discloses, “implementing the collection basket tool interface as a graphic user interface, wherein the program basket workspace is implemented as a first graphical user interface window” as **[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]**. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the auxiliary workspace is implemented as a second graphical user interface window” as **[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored**

green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

As per **claim 9**, Rutledge discloses, “providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a media search tool” as *[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs (page 27, lines 1-5); The media ID software program...provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-3); The media ID software contains sophisticated media and media ID search tools as well as sophisticated media and media ID filtering tools. A media ID search engine window 1622 in FIG. 39 provides powerful and flexible search capabilities. The media ID search engines window 1622 contains a search matrix 1624 that the user can utilize to design and execute searches for media IDs and associated media (page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-8); Fig. 39 and Fig. 41].*

As per **claim 10**, Shimizu discloses, “providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a scene configuration tool, said scene configuration tool used to configure one or more scenes included in one or more programs” as **[The presentation outline processor...provides support for the author to generate a presentation outline...FIG. 10 shows a layout workspace 700 where the author may generate a physical appearance of the document spatially as well as temporally by placing spacer objects in a spatial layout area 702 and spacer objects in a sound layout area 704. For example, the author may place visual spacer objects 706-712 and sound spacer objects 714, 716 and 718 as shown in FIG. 10. Each of the spacer objects may be time sequenced using a temporal view 810 of the layout workspace 700 as shown in FIG. 11...The spacer objects 706-718 in the layout workspace 700 are linked to corresponding cards by using a Bento-box 800 (which may be a card) which include the layout workspace as shown in Fig. 13. A card link area 804 shows the cards that are linked to the corresponding spacer objects 706-718...In addition to the card link area 804, the Bento-Box 800 also includes a related goals outline area 806 that shows related goals outline nodes. The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800...The Bento-box 800 provides a method for linking the presentation outline to the cards in the card database 106 which indirectly also links the presentation outline 104 with the goals outline 102 as indicated by the related goals outline area 806 (column 7, lines 16-59); Fig. 10 - Fig. 13].**

As per **claim 11**, Shimizu discloses, “providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a slide configuration tool, said slide configuration tool used to configure a slide show of programs” as ***[The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); Fig. 14 shows a stack of Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. Bento-box 830 titled Bento 1 is displayed first and then Bento-box 840 titled Bento 2 is displayed second and then Bento-box 850 titled Bento 3 is displayed third...Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850 are linked to each other in a stack to indicate a serial presentation of the information contained in each of the Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. A Bento-box stack may be given titles so that each of the Bento-box stacks may be referenced as a whole when linked to other Bento-boxes or Bento-box stacks. For example, FIG. 15 shows such a sequence of Bento-boxes slide #1 902, slide #2 904 and slide #3 906. These Bento-boxes 902-906 are arranged sequentially in a stack so that Bento-boxes 902, 904 and 906 are presented in sequential order as a slideshow presentation (column 7, line 60 – column 8, line 7); Fig. 14 - Fig. 15]***.

As per **claim 12**, Rutledge discloses, “the media search tool includes a media viewer to allow a user to preview a search result” as ***[The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page***

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); A media search results window 1632 shows the results from a media ID search executed from the media search engine 1622. In this example, three search results were returned in the media search results window 1632. The user of the media ID software can click on one or more of these search results to access the media ID associated with it and or the original article of media (page 36, paragraph [0370], lines 1-7); Fig. 33 and Fig. 39].

As per **claim 19**, Newman discloses, “at least one of the property objects reference one or more methods” as **[the storyboard GUI 440 includes a button panel 458 having a plurality of buttons corresponding to a wide variety of editing functions for the storyboard 446, such as save, print, cut, copy and paste (column 15, lines 29-32); Fig. 10].**

As per **claim 20**, Rutledge discloses, “providing a media filter to analyze the media before importing the media to ensure that the media's format is supported by the collection basket tool interface” as **[The media ID software contains sophisticated media and media ID search tools as well as sophisticated media and media ID filtering tools (page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-3); The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs. This graphical-user-interface 1086 provides functionality for the user to accept**

the default media ID organization structure or to configure a custom media ID organization structure...Each media ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. In many cases the electronic media ID and the original media are stored together (the entire text, graphics, sound, video, etc) in the media ID software. In other embodiments, the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080. In one embodiment of the present invention, when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41].

As per **claim 21**, Shimizu discloses, “creating one or more property icons within each program slot displaying the program elements, wherein the property icons represent the program properties referenced by the program associated with the displayed program element” as **[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]**. Finally, Shimizu discloses, “configuring programs by manipulating program properties through actions performed on their associated property icons within the program basket workspace, wherein the actions are performed based on user input” as **[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to**

the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

As per **claim 22**, Shimizu discloses, “the actions performed on the property icons comprise: deleting property icons” as [***The inherit column 518 indicates whether the link type for each slot name is inherited from a higher level document prototype. Because document prototypes may be recursively defined (i.e., a document prototype being defined by other document prototypes), the link types of higher level document prototypes may either be applied to the lower level document prototypes such as indicated by symbol 514 corresponding to the Process slot name or be overwritten by the lower level document prototype as indicated by symbol 516 corresponding to the Historical slot name. Thus, the browser display 500 provides the author complete flexibility in defining document prototypes and when used in conjunction with the goals outline display 400 as shown in Fig. 8, and each of the instantiated document prototypes may be linked to a card in the card database 106 (column 7, lines 1-15); Fig. 8; See 516 in Fig. 9].*** Furthermore,

Shimizu discloses, “copying property icons from one program slot to another program slot” as **[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); The inherit column 518 indicates whether the link type for each slot name is inherited from a higher level document prototype. Because document prototypes may be recursively defined (i.e., a document prototype being defined by other document prototypes), the link types of higher level document prototypes may either be applied to the lower level document prototypes such as indicated by symbol 514 corresponding to the Process slot name or be overwritten by the lower level document prototype as indicated by symbol 516 corresponding to the Historical slot name. Thus, the browser display 500 provides the author complete flexibility in defining document prototypes and when used in conjunction with the goals outline display 400 as shown in Fig. 8, and each of the instantiated document prototypes may be linked to a card in the card database 106 (column 7, lines 1-15); Fig. 8; See 514 in Fig. 9; Fig. 13]**. Finally, Shimizu discloses, “moving property icons from one program slot to another program slot” as **[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); The inherit**

column 518 indicates whether the link type for each slot name is inherited from a higher level document prototype. Because document prototypes may be recursively defined (i.e., a document prototype being defined by other document prototypes), the link types of higher level document prototypes may either be applied to the lower level document prototypes such as indicated by symbol 514 corresponding to the Process slot name or be overwritten by the lower level document prototype as indicated by symbol 516 corresponding to the Historical slot name. Thus, the browser display 500 provides the author complete flexibility in defining document prototypes and when used in conjunction with the goals outline display 400 as shown in Fig. 8, and each of the instantiated document prototypes may be linked to a card in the card database 106 (column 7, lines 1-15); Fig. 8; See 514 in Fig. 9; Fig. 13].

8. **Claims 23-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US Patent 6,374,271 B1), in view of Newman et al. (US Patent 6,154,600), in further view of Rutledge (USPA Pub 2004/0054627 A1), and in further view of Efrat et al. (US 6,570,587 B1).

As per **claim 23**, Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge disclose the claimed invention as detailed in **claims 1 and 21** above. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “receiving user input to select a first property icon” as **[See *Graphics tab 492* in *Fig. 12*]**. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “generating a property editor tool that corresponds to the property associated with the first property icon” as **[Fig. 12]**. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties” as **[*The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia* (column 17, lines 60-63); *The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs* (column 5, lines 47-50); *Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer***

manipulates the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations. Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386, the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state 388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8]. Finally, Newman discloses, "editing at least one element of the selected property based on user input obtained through the property editor tool" as [FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI

490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge all do not explicitly teach, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties”.

However, Efrat discloses, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties” as ***[The authoring tool 1001 may be used to define hotspots in media, such as video, and link 1010 the hotspots to targets (column 5, lines 2-3)]***.

Shimizu, Newman, Rutledge, and Efrat are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Efrat with the combined

teachings of Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge because Efrat's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's, Newman's, and Rutledge's method with the ability to create and display hyperlinks, or hotspots, in select regions of interest in frames of a video [column 2, lines 15-17].

As per **claim 24**, Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge disclose the claimed invention as detailed in **claim 1** above. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "editing the program and property objects comprises: receiving user input to select a first program element within the program basket workspace" as **[See "Intro Title" graphic selected in Graphics Tab in Fig. 12; The graphics GUI 490...includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing (column 16, lines 25-26); Fig. 12]**. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "generating a property editor tool that corresponds to the program associated with the selected program element, wherein the property editor tool identifies the program properties referenced by the program associated with the selected program element" as **[FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490**

includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool is capable of editing common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties" as [The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers manipulate clips by

*enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations. Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386, the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state 388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "receiving user input to select one of the program properties identified by the property editor tool to be edited" as [See **Graphics tab 492 in Fig. 12**]. Finally, Newman discloses, "editing the selected program property based on user input obtained through the property editor tool" as [FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a **graphics GUI 490**. The **graphics GUI 490** includes a **graphics tab 492** having a **scroll bar 494** and a **plurality of icons 496** representing various graphics overlays, such as **color, titles, and text on color**. The **graphics GUI 490** similarly includes a display*

window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge all do not explicitly teach, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties”.

However, Efrat discloses, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties” as **[The authoring tool 1001 may be used to define hotspots in media, such as video, and link 1010 the hotspots to targets (column 5, lines 2-3)]**.

Shimizu, Newman, Rutledge, and Efrat are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Efrat with the combined teachings of Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge because Efrat's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's, Newman's, and Rutledge's method with the ability to create and display hyperlinks, or hotspots, in select regions of interest in frames of a video [column 2, lines 15-17].

As per **claim 25**, Newman discloses, "implementing the property editor tool as a graphical user interface window which appears as a separate interface, wherein the property editor tool includes property tabs to identify the program properties referenced by the program associated with the selected program element" as **[FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508**

includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

As per **claim 26**, Rutledge discloses, “the common program properties include a program name, a unique identifier, a user defined tag, a program description and references to other properties” as ***[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that...provides functionality for the user to accept the default media ID organization structure or to configure a custom media ID organization structure...Each media ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-13) Fig. 37].***

As per **claim 27**, Rutledge discloses, “the media related properties include attributes applicable to an individual media type, and other media related properties including author information, creation and modified dates, and media copyright information” as ***[Each media ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 10-13); Fig. 37].***

As per **claim 28**, Efrat discloses, “the hotspot properties include hotspot shape, size, location, action, text and highlighting” as [***The authoring tool 1001 may be used to define hotspots in media, such as video, and link 1010 the hotspots to targets (column 5, lines 2-3); The user can create a hypervideo that is nonlinear 1009 by linking 1010 a hotspot in a source media to one or more targets 7003. A target 7003 may be a playing instance of a media element 1690 (column 18, lines 23-26); The Hotspot Properties...may include the hotspot name 7103, type of shape 7105 defining the hotspot, media file name in which the hotspot is located 7107, the range of frames in a video media file in which the hotspot 8003 is located 7109, and cursor types. The cursor types include the cursor displayed when the pointer is over the hotspot 7111, and the cursor displayed when the mouse button is actuated when the pointer is over the hotspot 7113 (column 12, lines 55-64); size of the hotspot 8003 (column 17, line 12); hotspots in the form of an identifier (ID) (i.e. text) (column 6, lines 60-61); Fig. 7C***].

As per **claim 29**, Newman discloses, “the narration properties include font properties and text display related attributes” as [***consumers manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text, and audio annotations (column 14, lines 18-19); See Font Style in Fig. 12***].

As per **claim 30**, Newman discloses, “the border properties include border text, size, colors and fonts” as ***[The graphics GUI 490...includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes...a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients (column 16, lines 26-42); See Color tab 508 and Line and Font Style tabs 506 in Fig. 12].***

As per **claim 31**, Shimizu discloses, “providing a collection basket tool interface for configuring program properties, the collection basket tool interface comprising a program basket workspace” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13].*** Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “an auxiliary workspace” as ***[Fig. 8]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the program basket

workspace comprises a plurality of program slots” as [***The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided*** (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “implementing the collection basket tool interface as a graphic user interface, wherein the program basket workspace is implemented as a first graphical user interface window” as [***The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided*** (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the auxiliary workspace is implemented as a second graphical user interface window” as [***The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408***

of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "generating at least one program and one or more program properties associated with the imported media" as [the hypermedia authoring system provides a display that permits the author to link each of the slot types of an instantiated document prototype with cards in a card database. Cards may...be created from scratch by the author or imported from external sources and linked with the instantiated document prototype (column 1, lines 60-65); The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information

such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program is a program object” as [*The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box (column 7, line 36); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13)]*]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program property is an object” as [*The spacer objects 706-718 (column 7, line 35); related goals outline nodes (column 7, lines 46-48); Fig. 13]*]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program object references at least one program property object” as [*The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13]*]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “creating a program element to represent each generated program, wherein

each program element is displayed within separate program slots of the program basket workspace” as [***The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided*** (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); ***The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author*** (column 3, lines 38-44); ***Bento-box 800 (which may be a card)*** (column 7, lines 36-37); ***The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation*** (column 2, lines 12-13); ***The cutting board 1508 displays the presentation outline. The Bento-boxes 1510 and 1512 are shown on the cutting board 1508*** (column 9, lines 39-42); **Fig. 13 and Fig. 21**]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “creating one or more property icons within each program slot displaying the program elements, wherein the property icons represent the program properties referenced by the program associated with the displayed program element [***The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed.***”

Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]. Finally, Shimizu discloses, “configuring the programs by manipulating the program properties through actions performed on their associated property icons within the program basket workspace, wherein the actions are performed based on user input” as ***[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument***

prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

Shimizu does not explicitly teach, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document”, “a property editor tool”, “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool”, “the property editor tool is capable of editing common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties”, “the property editor tool is implemented as a third graphical user interface window”, “configuring the program properties, further comprising the steps of: receiving user input to select a first property icon”, “generating the property editor tool that corresponds to the property associated with the first property icon”, and “editing at least one element of the selected property based on user input obtained through the property editor tool”.

However, Newman discloses, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document” as ***[The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a***

graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “a property editor tool” as [Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool” as [The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and

retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool is capable of editing common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties" as [The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17,

lines 60-63); *The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs* (column 5, lines 47-50); *Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations. Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386, the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio annotations of clips. Lastly,*

consumers may play back their storyboards at state 388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “the property editor tool is implemented as a third graphical user interface window” as [See Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “configuring the program properties, further comprising the steps of: receiving user input to select a first property icon” as [See Graphics tab 492 in Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “generating the property editor tool that corresponds to the property associated with the first property icon” as [Fig. 12]. Finally, Newman discloses, “editing at least one element of the selected property based on user input obtained through the property editor tool” as [FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512,

each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

Shimizu and Newman are analogous art because they both teach a method for configuring properties for a digital document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Newman with the teachings of Shimizu because Newman's teachings provide Shimizu's method with a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia **[column 17, lines 60-63]**. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia **[column 16, lines 21-44]**.

Furthermore, Shimizu and Newman both do not explicitly teach, "receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool" and "importing the media selected by the user".

However, Rutledge discloses, "receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool" as ***[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such***

as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41]. Finally, Rutledge discloses, "importing the media selected by the user" as [The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes

screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Rutledge with the combined teachings of Shimizu and Newman because Rutledge's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's and Newman's method with sophisticated media search tools to facilitate the media search process **[(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-2); Fig. 39 - Fig. 41].**

Furthermore, Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge all do not explicitly teach, "the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties".

However, Efrat discloses, "the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties" as **[The authoring tool 1001 may be used to define hotspots in media, such as video, and link 1010 the hotspots to targets (column 5, lines 2-3)].**

Shimizu, Newman, Rutledge, and Efrat are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Efrat with the combined teachings of Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge because Efrat's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's, Newman's, and Rutledge's method with the ability to create

and display hyperlinks, or hotspots, in select regions of interest in frames of a video
[column 2, lines 15-17].

As per **claim 32**, Shimizu discloses, “providing a collection basket tool interface for configuring program properties, the collection basket tool interface comprising a program basket workspace” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “an auxiliary workspace” as ***[Fig. 8]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the program basket workspace comprises a plurality of program slots” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “implementing the collection basket tool interface as a graphic user interface, wherein the program basket workspace is implemented as a first graphical

user interface window” as **[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]**. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “the auxiliary workspace is implemented as a second graphical user interface window” as **[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document**

prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “generating at least one program and one or more program properties associated with the imported media” as [the hypermedia authoring system provides a display that permits the author to link each of the slot types of an instantiated document prototype with cards in a card database. Cards may...be created from scratch by the author or imported from external sources and linked with the instantiated document prototype (column 1, lines 60-65); The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program is a program object” as [The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box (column 7, line 36); The Bento-boxes may be

linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13)]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program property is an object” as ***[The spacer objects 706-718 (column 7, line 35); related goals outline nodes (column 7, lines 46-48); Fig. 13]***. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program object references at least one program property object” as ***[The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13]***. Finally, Shimizu discloses, “creating a program element to represent each generated program, wherein each program element is displayed within separate program slots of the program basket workspace” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards***

contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box 800 (which may be a card) (column 7, lines 36-37); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); The cutting board 1508 displays the presentation outline. The Bento-boxes 1510 and 1512 are shown on the cutting board 1508 (column 9, lines 39-42); Fig. 13 and Fig. 21].

Shimizu does not explicitly teach, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document”, “a property editor tool”, “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool”, “the property editor tool is capable of editing common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties”, “receiving user input to select a first program element within the program basket workspace”, “generating a property editor tool that corresponds to the program associated with the first program element”, “the property editor tool is implemented as a graphical user interface window which appears as a separate interface, wherein the property editor tool includes property tabs to identify the program properties referenced by the program associated with the selected program element”, “receiving user input to select one of the property tabs associated with the program property to be edited”, “bringing to the foreground a page within the property editor tool for configuring the respective program property”, and

“editing the respective program property based on user input obtained within the page of the property editor tool”

However, Newman discloses, “a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document” as ***[The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes***

510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “a property editor tool” as [Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, “the auxiliary workspace comprises at least one media configuration tool” as [The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a

plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool is capable of editing common program properties, media related properties, synchronization properties, annotation properties...narration properties and border properties" as [The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations. Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing and attaching the

edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386, the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state 388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "receiving user input to select a first program element within the program basket workspace" as [See "Intro Title" graphic selected in Graphics Tab in Fig. 12; The graphics GUI 490...includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing (column 16, lines 25-26); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "generating a property editor tool that corresponds to the program associated with the first program element" as [Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool is implemented as a graphical user interface window which appears as a separate interface, wherein the property editor tool includes property tabs to identify the program properties referenced by the program associated with the selected program

element” as **[FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].** Furthermore, Newman discloses, “receiving user input to select one of the property tabs associated with the program property to be edited” as **[See Graphics tab 492 in Fig. 12].** Furthermore, Newman discloses, “bringing to the foreground a page within the property editor tool for configuring the respective program property” as **[See Graphics tab 492 in Fig. 12].** Finally, Newman discloses, “editing the respective program property based on user input obtained within the page of the property editor tool” as

[FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

Shimizu and Newman are analogous art because they both teach a method for configuring properties for a digital document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Newman with the teachings of Shimizu because Newman's teachings provide Shimizu's method with a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit,

view and output hypermedia **[column 17, lines 60-63]**. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia **[column 16, lines 21-44]**.

Furthermore, Shimizu and Newman both do not explicitly teach, “receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool” and “importing the media selected by the user”.

However, Rutledge discloses, “receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool” as ***[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41]***. Finally, Rutledge discloses, “importing the media selected by the user” as ***[The media ID software has a***

sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Rutledge with the combined teachings of Shimizu and Newman because Rutledge's teachings provide the combination of Shimizu's and Newman's method with sophisticated media search tools to facilitate the media search process [(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-2); Fig. 39 - Fig. 41].

Furthermore, Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge all do not explicitly teach, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties”.

However, Efrat discloses, “the property editor tool is capable of configuring...hotspot properties” as **[The authoring tool 1001 may be used to define hotspots in media, such as video, and link 1010 the hotspots to targets (column 5, lines 2-3)]**.

Shimizu, Newman, Rutledge, and Efrat are analogous art because all three teach a method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Efrat with the combined teachings of Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge because Efrat’s teachings provide the combination of Shimizu’s, Newman’s, and Rutledge’s method with the ability to create and display hyperlinks, or hotspots, in select regions of interest in frames of a video **[column 2, lines 15-17]**.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed February 6, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, Applicants argue that regarding amended independent claim 1, Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge do not teach, "a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document", "receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool", "importing the media selected by the user", "generating at least one program and one or more program properties associated with the imported media, wherein each program is a program object and each program property is an object, wherein each program object references at least one program property object", "creating a program element to represent each generated program, wherein each program element is displayed within separate program slots of the program basket workspace", and "editing the programs and properties based on user input obtained through the collection basket tool interface".

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Newman discloses, "a computer-implemented method for processing media and configuring program properties associated with the media for a digital document" as ***[The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily***

associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. This means that the system enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia.

Furthermore, Rutledge discloses, “receiving user input to select the media to import using the media configuration tool” as ***[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41].***

Furthermore, Rutledge discloses, “importing the media selected by the user” as ***[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs... the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the entire text and***

graphics of the original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080...when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37 and Fig. 39-41].

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “generating at least one program and one or more program properties associated with the imported media” as ***[the hypermedia authoring system provides a display that permits the author to link each of the slot types of an instantiated document prototype with cards in a card database. Cards may...be created from scratch by the author or imported from external sources and linked with the instantiated document prototype (column 1, lines 60-65); The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external***

sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13].

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program is a program object” as ***[The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box (column 7, line 36); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13)].***

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program property is an object” as ***[The spacer objects 706-718 (column 7, line 35); related goals outline nodes (column 7, lines 46-48); Fig. 13].***

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “each program object references at least one program property object” as ***[The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 (column 7, lines 48-50); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13].***

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, “creating a program element to represent each generated program, wherein each program element is displayed within separate program slots of the program basket workspace” as **[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or created from scratch by the author (column 3, lines 38-44); Bento-box 800 (which may be a card) (column 7, lines 36-37); The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); The cutting board 1508 displays the presentation outline. The Bento-boxes 1510 and 1512 are shown on the cutting board 1508 (column 9, lines 39-42); Fig. 13 and Fig. 21]**. This means that the program element is a card (the cards contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document) or a Bento-box (which may be a card).

Finally, Shimizu discloses, “editing the programs and properties based on user input obtained through the collection basket tool interface” as ***[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13].***

10. Second, dependent claims 3-4, 6, and 8-12 recite similar limitations argued by the Applicants and are therefore also rejected for the same above reasons.

11. Third, Applicant’s arguments with respect to newly added claims 19-31 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US Patent 6,374,271 B1), and in view of Newman et al. (US Patent 6,154, 600), and in further view of Rutledge (USPA Pub 2004/0054627 A1). Furthermore, claims 23-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. (US Patent 6,374,271 B1), in view of Newman et al. (US Patent 6,154, 600), in further view of Rutledge (USPA Pub 2004/0054627 A1), and in further view of Efrat et al. (US 6,570,587 B1). For details see the rejection.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111 (c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited in form PTO-892 teach a method for configuring media file properties for a digital document using a program property configuration tool.

13. The examiner requests, in response to this Office action, support be shown for language added to any original claims on amendment and any new claims. That is, indicate support for newly added claim language by specifically pointing to page(s) and line no(s) in the specification and/or drawing figure(s). This will assist the examiner in prosecuting the application.

14. When responding to this office action, Applicant is advised to clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present, in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. He or she must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections See 37 CFR 1.111(c).

Contact Information

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michele C. Choi whose telephone number is 571-272-9776. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 7:30AM to 5PM EST, alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on 571-272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private (PAIR) or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

March 31, 2008

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